

1/24/79 [1]

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/att.	From Moore to The President (10 pp.) re: Sen. Jackson's SALT Briefing <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-11-1-1, 7/3/13</i>	1/24/79	A
memo	From Moore to The President (4 pp.) re: Discussion of Congressional Delegation's Trip to the Soviet Union <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-11-2-0, 7/3/13</i>	1/24/79	A

FILE LOCATION
 Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File 1/24/79 [1]
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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - January 25, 1979

8:00 Breakfast with Economic Advisers. (Mr. Alfred
(60 min.) Kahn) - The Cabinet Room.

9:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:30 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

10:30 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

11:30 Television Interview for Broadcast in China.
(10 min.) (Mr. Jerry Rafshoon) - The Cabinet Room.

12:00 Greet Four Young Americans in Connection with
(3 min.) Junior Achievement Week. (Ms. Anne Wexler).
The Oval Office.

12:05 Presentation by Congressman Frank Annunzio of
(3 min.) a Bronze Plaque from the Citizens of Friulo, Italy.
(Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

12:15 Presentation of the National Security Medal to
(5 min.) Mr. Leslie Dirks, CIA Deputy Director for Science
and Technology. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski).
The Oval Office.

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - The Oval Office.
(60 min.)

3:00 Senator Edmund S. Muskie and Congressman Robert
(30 min.) N. Giaimo. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The First Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1979

*Los
Comment
J*

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Fran & Phil

Mrs. Tip O'Neill has requested again this year that you and Rosalynn participate in an evening at Ford's Theater to help raise funds for their million dollar campaign. (Mrs. O'Neill is on the Board of Trustees.)

We recommend Thursday, March 8, as a date to offer Mrs. O'Neill. Rosalynn's calendar is clear.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

*I -
I don't mind going but don't
want to have reception at
WH again —
R*

*ok
J*

JAN 23 1979

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

Sarah Weddington

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

The signed order has been given to Bob Linder.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Arnie Miller
Phil Wise
Fran Voorde
Bob Linder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ARNIE MILLER ~~AAA~~

SUBJECT:

Presidential Designation

Attached for your signature is an order designating Marjorie Bell Chambers, of New Mexico, to be Acting Chairperson to the National Advisory Committee for Women.

Sarah Weddington recommends this action.

*ok
cc Sarah -
The first time
Dr Chambers is
in town, bring
her by to
see me
J*

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ORDER

I hereby designate Marjorie Bell Chambers as
Acting Chairperson of the National Advisory Committee for
Women.

Jimmy Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1978

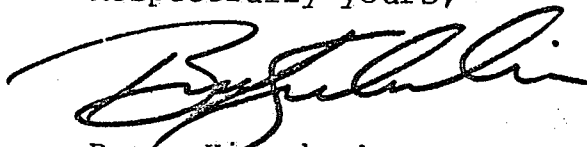
Dear Mr. President:

Last Saturday, July 29th, my wife Judy and I gave birth to our third child (and third son).

Because of the great privilege it is to be working for you, and to always remember this point in our lives, we have named the baby Jamie.

It would be an honor if my wife and I, and our three sons, could spend three minutes with you to have our picture taken.

Respectfully yours,



Bruce Kirschenbaum

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
The White House

12:10 PM

(3 min)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE KIRSCHENBAUM *BK*
SUBJECT: Photo Session with Family,
Thursday, January 25, 1979
Oval Office
12:10 p.m. (3 minutes)

I. Purpose

On July 29, 1978, my wife gave birth to our third child (and third son). We named him Jamie after you. (A copy of the note I sent to you at that time is attached.)

We would like to have our family's picture taken with you because Jamie is named in your honor. I have taken the liberty of inviting my father and mother to join us.

II. Participants

Myself
Judy (my wife)
Robert - 7 years old
Ari - 4 years old
Jamie - 6 months old

Judge Irving Kirschenbaum, my father. (Supreme Court of New York. It is one step below the highest court in the state.)

Leah Kirschenbaum, my mother. (My parents have four children including me and eight grandchildren.)

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ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Shu*
SUBJECT: Nelson Cruikshank

I have had numerous conversations with Nelson Cruikshank and Secretary Califano regarding the Social Security issues which Nelson raised in his recent meeting with you. You asked me to try to resolve this matter in such a way that Nelson could stay, if at all possible.

Nelson's two demands were:

1. that Social Security reductions which we have proposed in the FY 80 budget be referred back to the Advisory Council and to the President's Social Security Commission and that we not send legislation up if they oppose these changes; and
2. that he be free to disagree with these proposals publicly.

After negotiating with Secretary Califano and with Nelson, and with Jim McIntyre's full concurrence (with whom I have also discussed this issue on several occasions and who has himself met with Nelson) we have arrived at the following compromise on the first issue:

The proposed reductions will be sent to the Advisory Council and the Commission for their review and recommendations, if any. We do not commit ourselves to abide by the recommendations of either advisory group. We express the fact that these advisory groups should have ample opportunity to review the proposed changes prior to our sending up the legislation. Thus we do not back away from our proposals, which would obviously undercut the entire credibility of the budget on this and other issues. We do not commit ourselves to abide by the results of the advisory groups. We do not commit ourselves to delay sending up the legislation for any particular time. We do indicate that we are interested in the views of these committees (an important concern of Nelson's, as well as of Bob Ball and Wilbur Cohen) and express what is a fact in any event -- that they will have ample opportunity to review the matter before we send up legislation, since Ways and Means will not deal with them until much later in the year.

Secretary Califano has no problem with this formulation and indeed has, at my request, willingly stated this at his own budget briefing.

On the second issue, Hamilton, Jim McIntyre and I have tried to indicate to Nelson that he needs to be as judicious as possible in his comments, recognizing that if he is called upon to give his opinions that he would be free to give them. Hamilton and I feel that while there are obvious downsides to this (not seeming to be able to control our own appointees) that Nelson's stature with the elderly community and the fact that he has done his very best to go through a fair process internally on this matter before voicing public opposition, indicates that on balance it would be better to grant his request than to have him leave. If at any time his opposition becomes too strident or difficult he can always be dismissed with no greater damage than the damage we would have now.

Secretary Califano has urged me to state his own opposition to Nelson remaining and asked me to make, on his behalf, the following points:

1. To allow Nelson to publicly oppose these proposals will weaken the President's leadership and will lead to a host of other people within HEW concerned about budget cuts in other areas feeling that they should have the authority to dissent.
2. Women will be upset that a male was allowed to stay who opposes the Administration on such a fundamental issue, while Bella Abzug was fired.
3. Nelson has been personally abusive to Califano and has gone around town attacking him privately to people in the press and others.

Again, despite these arguments and for the reasons already stated I believe, as does Hamilton, that at this point Nelson should be permitted to stay.

If you agree that he should remain under the circumstances set out above, I would suggest that you have either Hamilton or myself, or both of us, tell Nelson that you expect him to be judicious in his public opposition and not to go on a nationwide campaign against the proposals. The message should also be conveyed to him that he should stop any personal attacks on Secretary Califano.

cc: The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Jim McIntyre

3:00 PM

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~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH SENATOR HENRY JACKSON

Electrostatic Copy Made
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Wednesday, January 24, 1979
3:00 p.m. (1 hour)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*
Zbigniew Brzezinski *ZB*

I. PURPOSE

To brief Senator Jackson on SALT.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background: This is part of your series of meetings with key Senators on SALT. Jackson has been unusually quiet in recent weeks on SALT. We believe this is due in part to the negative reaction he received from some of his colleagues when he blasted SALT at the NATO Parliamentarians Meeting in Lisbon. You may recall, he and Hollings were unsuccessful in amending a resolution of support on SALT. We also think Jackson is concerned that his credibility on SALT might be eroding and that continued strident attacks before the Treaty is completed will isolate him. In 1972 Jackson, alone, controlled the SALT debate and was considered the unchallenged expert in the field. As a result, Jackson's early opposition to SALT I forced President Nixon to accept a significant change in the legislation. Now Senators Nunn and Culver are as articulate on SALT matters as Jackson. Furthermore, Nunn is considered more objective than Jackson.

For your information only, we know that Jackson's staff has already drafted amendments to both the Treaty and the Protocol. We suggest, without referring to specific amendments, that you emphasize to Jackson that significant alterations in the Treaty and Protocol would be tantamount to rejection of the whole package. As we have stated often, we consider amendments to SALT to be the greatest potential danger at this point.

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Review on January 23, 1985

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BY: RS NARA DATE 6/30/12

We believe that Jackson will not accept the SALT Treaty as it is emerging. We believe, however, that he understands the necessity of discussing the SALT process and may eventually come to support SALT. At this point, however, he only wants to support SALT on his own terms. Those terms, as we understand them, are unacceptable to us. We do not expect that you will be able to change Jackson's mind now, but, like the SALT negotiations themselves, the process of bringing Jackson around, though difficult, is possible.

We have attached Qs and As on specific aspects of SALT which Jackson has publicly assailed. We suggest, however, that you not engage Jackson in a substantive debate on the Treaty but rather discuss SALT in the larger context of national security interests. You may want to use this opportunity to discuss your objections to linkage between SALT and Soviet global activities. As we mentioned in previous memoranda, the concept of linkage is becoming a very popular one on Capitol Hill, and Jackson will seek to exploit it.

We suggest you also discuss the Iranian situation as it pertains to our intelligence capabilities in Iran and its effect on SALT verification.

Secretary Blumenthal has been talking with Senator Jackson about possible changes in the Jackson/Vanik Amendment. Clearly, we do not want to raise the issue in this meeting because it would appear to link SALT and trade. However, if Jackson brings up the issue and says that he would have no problem with granting a waiver for China, you should be prepared to respond that it is important that we do not discriminate excessively in favor of either the Chinese or the Soviet Union.

B. Participants: Senator Henry Jackson, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Frank Moore.

C. Press Arrangements: White House photographer.

III. Qs and As attached

HEAVY ICBMs

Q: Why did we agree to permit the Soviet Union to have 308 heavy ICBMs while we have none?

A: We currently have 54 Titan heavy ICBMs, although we have agreed that these missiles will not be replaced by a new heavy ICBM. This is a carry-over from the limitations in the SALT ONE Agreement. We agreed to forego modern heavy silo-based ICBMs, in part, because we had no interest in putting a new heavy ICBM in silos and partly because this concession got the Soviets off the forward-based systems issue. This deal was made in the negotiations leading up to the Vladivostok agreement in 1974.

As you know, we made an effort at the start of this Administration to get the Soviets to reduce their heavy ICBM levels, but they insisted that this issue had been resolved insofar as SALT TWO was concerned.

We still could have kept the option for deploying mobile heavy ICBMs or heavy SLBMs. We asked the military whether they wanted to keep this option for both sides or foreclose it for both sides. They chose the latter course which we proposed to the Soviets and they accepted.

I can assure you that we will be seeking reductions in the Soviet heavy silo-based ICBM level in SALT THREE.

NON-CIRCUMVENTION

Q: How are we going to assure the Allies that we are prepared to provide them with assistance which they need in theater nuclear forces modernization in the light of the non-circumvention provision, in particular, as regards to cruise missiles?

A: I recognize that you are concerned about the implications of the non-circumvention provision and how it will affect the transfer of cruise missiles and cruise missile technology to our Allies.

We plan to make a statement to our Allies and publicly after Treaty signing which provides further interpretation of the non-circumvention provision. While this interpreted statement does not state explicitly what we are prepared to do, I am certain that they will find it assuring and consistent with our argument that the Treaty in no way precludes the transfer of cruise missiles and cruise missile technology to third countries.

As you must realize, we will be trying to avoid a highly detailed interpretation of what can and cannot be transferred under the SALT TWO agreement, since this would be tantamount to a non-transfer provision which is what we sought to avoid all along.

In sum, we plan to handle all transfer issues on a case-by-case basis and I can assure you that the result will in no way change existing patterns of cooperation or in any way inhibit our Allies from developing and deploying the capabilities which they require.

~~SECRET~~
HEAVY ICBMs AND THE JACKSON AMENDMENT

Aren't the provisions on heavy ICBMs inconsistent with the Jackson Amendment?

The 1972 Jackson Amendment (to the Congressional resolution approving the SALT ONE agreements) urged the US President to seek a SALT TWO Treaty that would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union. The SALT TWO Treaty has, in accordance with the amendment, provided for numerical equality in numbers of strategic delivery vehicles, in numbers of launchers of MIRVed delivery vehicles, and in other relevant sublimits. It is, however, neither practical nor desirable to attempt to make the opposing US and Soviet forces identical. US military decisions, made before the SAL talks began in 1969, lead to concentration on the development and deployment of ICBMs that are "light", reliable, easily maintained and highly accurate. Soviet deployment of larger ICBMs is similarly an historical fact. The SALT TWO Treaty recognizes that such differences in force structure exist and has provided for aggregate equality in meaningful categories of strategic weapons while allowing each side substantial freedom to design its own force mix within those limits.

SECRET
Review on January 23, 1985

~~SECRET~~

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ESDN: NLG-126-16-11-1
BY KS NARA DATE 6/27/13

CRUISE MISSILE DEFINITION ISSUE

Q: Why did we concede to the Soviets on the cruise missile definition issue? Won't this impact on our conventional weapons capability?

A: It became clear in the SALT discussions we had with Dobrynin in late November and early December that if we were willing to compromise on the cruise missile definition issue, significant progress could be made in the negotiations. You will recall that the issue here was whether to limit conventionally-armed cruise missiles on aircraft other than heavy bombers.

This had always been a difficult issue because of the obvious problem of distinguishing between conventional and nuclear-armed cruise missiles. At the same time, we did not want to preclude conventionally-armed cruise missile options of significant interest.

We finally weighed these issues and recognizing that we would retain the option for deploying long-range GLCMs and SLCMs after the Protocol, decided that we could impose the same 600 km limit on conventionally-armed and nuclear-armed ALCMs on non-heavy bombers -- provided the Soviets were prepared to meet our concerns on other issues. This also saved us a difficult verification problem relating to the Soviets/^{who}were prepared to meet our position on other issues such as ICBM fractionation, ALCM numbers, and telemetry encryption -- so we feel like we made a good trade.

TELEMETRY ENCRYPTION

Q: What is the nature of the understanding between the two sides on the telemetry encryption issue?

A: We have reached agreement with the Soviets on a Common Understanding on the telemetry encryption issue, essentially along the lines of our proposed position. The agreement notes that all telemetry is not banned but that which would impede verification is banned.

We also cited to the Soviets that in our view, extension of the encryption practiced on their July 29, 1978 SS-18 test would, if extended to a new or modified ICBMs, impede verification.

ICBM VULNERABILITY

Q: How can we support SALT when our land-based ICBMs will become vulnerable to Soviet strategic attack before the Treaty even expires?

A: The SALT Agreement will make it practical for us to deploy mobile ICBMs to respond to increasing ICBM vulnerability. In an unlimited arms race with megatonnage and warheads increasing without limit neither Multiple Aim Point systems nor random mobile systems nor air-launched ICBM systems would be practical. Moreover, SALT imposes verification requirements which mean that if the Soviets deploy a mobile ICBM, they will have to do it in a way which is verifiable and not create a situation of uncertainty and potential strategic instability.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

January 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: W. Michael Blumenthal

SUBJECT: Your meeting with Senator Jackson, January 24.

At your meeting with Senator Jackson, it would be very useful if you could briefly mention the importance you place on solving the problems which the Jackson-Vanik Amendment raises for our emerging relationship with China. I have been discussing these problems privately with the Senator, and a supportive reference by you would help these discussions along.

Background

We will be working to resolve two major economic issues with the Chinese: the claims-asset issue and (later in the year) negotiation of a trade agreement, which would grant Most Favored Nation (MFN) treatment to China and make China eligible for Eximbank and other official credits.

There is universal agreement in the Executive Branch, and considerable sentiment on the Hill, that we should not grant MFN and credit eligibility to the Chinese without making these available also to the Soviet Union. To do so would mean a dangerous tilt in one direction.

Pursuant to an NSC-Policy Review Committee decision, I have been coordinating these matters within the government and will handle negotiations on them with the Chinese both here and during my trip to Peking.

The chief legal obstacle to MFN treatment and official credits, for both the PRC and the USSR, is the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, which denies these benefits to communist nations with restrictive emigration policies. However, the Amendment authorizes the President to waive the restriction under certain conditions. I am exploring the approach of executing waivers for both nations, which would obviously be easier than seeking new legislation to alter or eliminate the Amendment itself. Congressman Vanik and many other Members of Congress favor this but Senator Jackson could

be a major problem. I have had private discussions with him on the issue with some initial success and plan to continue with him in the weeks ahead on a confidential basis.

Recommendation

To facilitate my dealings with Jackson, it would help if you could tell him the following:

. The claims-assets and MFN/credits issues are the key to our developing a good relationship with the Chinese;

. You are aware of my working with him on these problems, particularly the Jackson-Vanik Amendment;

. You feel that it is very important that, in working out our basic economic relationship with the Chinese, and dealing with the Jackson-Vanik issues, we pursue an even-handed approach with the Soviets, while recognizing, of course, that different problems may be involved;

. You appreciate his cooperation and hope he will continue to work with me and provide advice and assistance to help find a solution.



W. Michael Blumenthal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH RIBICOFF CODEL

Wednesday, January 24, 1979

2:15 p.m. (15 minutes)

The Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *FM*
Zbigniew Brzezinski *ZB*.

I. PURPOSE

To discuss their trip to the Soviet Union. (U)

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background: The members of the CODEL want to meet with you to report on the trip to the Soviet Union they took in November where they met with Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Gromyko. Their major concern was SALT. (Secretary Vance will have briefed them on the status of the negotiations for one-half hour before you arrive.) In addition, the group was also interested in:

1. Jackson/Vanik and the question of Jewish emigration. There was a split in the group. Bellmon and Burdick were interested in increased grain sales and more trade; Ribicoff and Javits in Jewish emigration. (U)

2. The question of MIG-23s in Cuba. NSC and State have agreed upon a response. State will shortly be responding to Congressional mail and giving a response to the press along the lines of your talking points. (U)

3. A possible visit by Hungarian First Secretary Janos Kadar to the U.S. We have not invited him primarily because of domestic political considerations and not because of any lack of interest in improving relations with Hungary. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on January 23, 1985

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BY *KS* NARA DATE *6/27/13*

-- Despite the fact that Hungary today is the most open society in Eastern Europe-- and that much of the credit for this belongs to Kadar's skillful policy of gradualism-- Kadar still remains a divisive symbol within the Hungarian-American community, where he is remembered by many as the man installed by the Soviets after the suppression of the 1956 uprising. In light of this and the domestic turmoil caused by the return of the Crown of St. Stephen last January, it was felt that it would be best to delay any visit by Kadar until after the 1980 election, when any adverse reaction among the Hungarian-American community would be politically less damaging. (C)

We are considering:

-- A visit to Hungary by the Vice President sometime this year. No firm date has been set yet however. (C)

-- A visit by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, a Politburo member who may well be the next Premier, sometime this spring. (C)

B. Participants:

Sen Abraham Ribicoff	(D)	Connecticut
Sen Quentin Burdick	(D)	North Dakota
Sen Dennis DeConcini	(D)	Arizona
Sen John Durkin	(D)	New Hampshire
Sen Thomas Eagleton	(D)	Missouri
Sen John Glenn	(D)	Ohio
Sen Sam Nunn	(D)	Georgia
Sen Adlai Stevenson	(D)	Illinois
Sen Henry Bellmon	(R)	Oklahoma
Sen Jacob Javits	(R)	New York
Sen Richard Schweiker	(R)	Pennsylvania
Sen Paul Laxalt	(R)	Nevada

Secretary Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Frank Moore,
Bob Beckel, Madeleine Albright (U)

III. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Trade-Jackson/Vanik-Emigration

-- We have agreed to sell up to 15 million tons of grain in this market year and should the Soviets have greater needs, we would be willing to lift the ceiling after consulting with Congress. (U)

-- As far as other trade is concerned, the principal legal obstacle to expanded trade is the Jackson/Vanik amendment. (U)

● Last December, we informed the Soviets and the American business community that we would be prepared to seek changes in this legislation if our overall relations with the USSR improved. Since that time, we have normalized relations with China, and we want to be able to trade with the Chinese also. (U)

● It is especially important that we not discriminate excessively in favor of either China or the Soviet Union. There are a number of substantive questions about expanding our trade relations with these two countries in a manner consistent with our foreign policy objectives. We are exploring ways, in close consultation with Congress, of improving our trade relations with these two countries and have begun discussions with some Members about this already. (U)

-- Emigration of Soviet Jews during 1978 totaled 30,000 with 20,000 departing during the second half of the year. Of this total, roughly half ultimately elect to come to the United States. Because of the sharp increase in the flow toward the end of 1978, there is a substantial backlog of refugees in Rome waiting to come to the U.S. If the present flow continues and the backlog is eliminated, Soviet arrival in the U.S. during 1979 is expected to exceed 20,000. (U)

2. MIG-23's.

-- The U.S. Government has continually studied the matter to determine the aircraft's characteristics and evaluate whether they represent a threat to the security of the United States. We have also carefully reviewed the 1962 Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding to determine whether there has been a violation of that understanding. (U)

-- Our current assessment based on our ongoing examination is that the MIG-23 aircraft now in Cuba do not constitute an offensive threat to the United States. We consider that at present these aircraft do not represent a violation of the 1962 understanding. Furthermore, there is no indication that any of the MIG-23's now in Cuba are configured to carry nuclear weapons or that there are any nuclear weapons on Cuban soil. (U)

-- The transfer of these aircraft to Cuba is a matter of importance to the United States. As a result, we have raised this matter directly with the Soviets and have sought clarification of their intentions. They have assured us that they continue to adhere to the 1962 understanding and that the MIG-23's are not capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The Soviets are aware of the seriousness with which we take these assurances. (U)

-- While the aircraft now in Cuba are not a threat to the U.S., we will continue to keep the situation there under constant review. As I said on November 30, we will continue to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1962 understanding very carefully to be sure that there is no offensive threat to the United States from weapons in Cuba. (U)

3. Kadar Visit

-- We are most interested in continuing to broaden and intensify relations with Hungary and are considering an exchange of visits with other high government officials. (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

rick --

please just file, without
sending copy to cruikshank
or elsewhere

thanks--susan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Prior to filing....

Have you communicated
your comments ("I prefer
not") to Nelson Cruikshank?

If not, shall Rick
Hutcheson do so, either
by calling him _____
or by sending cc of
memo? _____

Or, no need to communicate
to Nelson Cruikshank. ✓

[Handwritten signature]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Susan
file
J


January 19, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK 

The opportunity you gave me Tuesday morning to express my views with respect to the proposed reductions in social security benefits incorporated in the 1980 Budget is much appreciated.

You were most generous in your expression of understanding of my position and of your relieving me, in the event I decided to remain on the staff, of any obligation to support these proposals and especially in affording me freedom publicly to differ with them. This is most unusual and I have no wish to over extend the limits of that freedom.

 Specifically, I have some invitations to explain my position to important groups -- one which I mentioned to you is to appear before the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO in Miami next month. I would certainly speak positively of the Administration's position regarding the 1977 Amendments, but I would differ with Secretary Califano's position that the budget proposals were not destructive of the basic principles of our social security system. Can I, while still your Counsellor on Aging, fulfill this engagement?

I also have pending requests to state my views on the social security proposals before several of my constituent senior citizen groups. Also, I have been asked by Congressman Claude Pepper of the House Special Committee on Aging to appear before his Committee on February 7, as one who has spent 40 years suggesting and seeking improvements in the program, to present my personal views with respect to the proposed benefit cuts. I expect there would be other requests for me to appear before Congressional committees.

Obviously, to maintain my integrity and my credibility as a spokesman for the elderly, I would have to accept these invitations. Indeed, I would be of little use to you as your Counsellor on Aging if I declined to speak out responsibly on an issue of such crucial concern to the elderly.

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But if you allow me to speak out, while still a member of your Administration, I would feel bound to make clear that my views at points when they differed from the Administration's position were strictly my own, and that I was not attempting to speak for the Administration and that you were good enough to grant me the freedom to speak in that way. Frankly, I don't know whether it is possible to maintain this distinction with the public, but, if you approve, the effort could be made.

Should you accede to this, you can be assured that I would attempt to cast my remarks in the context of the positive accomplishments of the Administration. As you know, I have been highly supportive of your successful efforts in 1977 to bolster the social security system. And while making clear that my criticisms of the current social security budget proposals were my own, I was making them with your permission -- a grant of independence I would acknowledge with some emphasis.

There is a final issue: that of my participation in policy formation. All during the development of these budget proposals, I was constantly left uninformed of meetings where these decisions were being discussed. Some I attended uninvited. I had to ask repeatedly for information about what was going on, or even rely on press reports. If I stay on, I want to be in at the points where policy decisions affecting the elderly are being put together. This can only happen if you will instruct your aides, at all levels, that you want it to happen.

The major issues affecting the elderly fall within the purview of HEW, so I also hope that some way can be found so that Secretary Califano can keep me informed about policy proposals and decisions affecting the elderly so I can have some input before the final decisions are made.

ADDENDUM

Since writing the above, I have been working on an alternative which I believe was brought to your attention yesterday by the Vice President. This would be to state in connection with the social security budget proposals that before the promised legislation was forwarded to Congress, you were asking Secretary Califano to submit them to the two advisory councils on Social Security that are now in place.^{1/}

Secretary Califano would ask the councils to review these proposals and others which they might initiate both in light of possible alleviations of increases in social security

^{1/} Namely the Quadrennial Advisory Council on Social Security and the Congressionally-mandated Commission on Social Security.

taxes scheduled for 1981. This move would go a long way toward taking the sting out of the objections of the senior groups and labor: that the budget proposals had been put forward without consultation with the groups affected, both labor and industry.

cc: Stu Eizenstat
Jim McIntyre

C

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charlie Schultze *CSH*

Subject: December Increase in Consumer Prices

Tomorrow (Wednesday, January 24) at 9:00 a. m. the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release its estimate of the change in consumer prices in December.

The total for all consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month (an annual rate of 7.2 percent), compared to a rise of 0.5 percent in November. The increase in December would have been two-tenths larger, however, but for the effect of Proposition 13 on property taxes in California. Property tax bills in that state are due in December, so the effect of the mid year referendum is showing up now in the CPI. For the year as a whole, all consumer prices went up 9.0 percent.

The November rise in the CPI had been held down by a sharp drop in prices of fruits and vegetables and by declines in natural gas prices and some electric utility rates. These moderating influences did not recur last month. Meat prices rose 1.8 percent further, about the same amount as in November. Price increases were large again in December for houses, used cars, and gasoline. The rise in medical care costs moderated, and apparel prices remained unchanged.

These data do not suggest any fundamental change in the tempo of inflation, nor can we see evidence as yet that the anti-inflation program is taking hold. We had not expected such evidence to appear in the price indices by this time, however, so there is no reason to modify our expectations for the anti-inflation program, and our forecast of the inflation rate, in 1979.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*It was on
CBS news. re
alcohol.*

Mr. President:

Senator Talmadge was admitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital today. His staff told the press that it was for fatigue. The actual reason was a terrible bout with alcohol, and his staff's decision that his health demanded treatment regardless of the political costs. A decision has not been made whether he will be hospitalized for 4 or 5 days or will be treated over the period of several weeks.

Frank Moore



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-24-79

Tim

I prefer not to take
Castillo to Mexico -

a) half the cabinet wants
to go, & b) I don't want
to escalate the entry
problem as the top issue.

J

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR THE REVIEW OF ANTITRUST LAWS AND PROCEDURES

Wednesday, January 24, 1979
12:00 Noon (5 Minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Robert Lipshutz
Margaret McKenna

I. PURPOSE

To receive the Final Report of the National Commission for the Review of Antitrust Laws and Procedures.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: The 22 member Presidential Advisory Commission was established by Executive Order. You met with the members on June 21, 1978, and directed them to study the antitrust laws and procedures and to make recommendations to you. The Commission consists of representatives of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Federal Government, independent agencies, State governments, and the private bar. The Final Report contains more than 50 specific recommendations.

B. Participants: The Attorney General and Commission members:

John H. Shenefield, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice. He served as Chairman of the Commission.

C. Clyde Atkins, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of Florida (Miami)

John Izard, former chairman of the Antitrust Law Section of the American Bar Association, now in private practice in Atlanta, Georgia.

C. Press Plan: White House photo only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Thank John Shenefield and other members of the Commission for their service.

2. You understand that the Report contains over 50 specific recommendations which include suggestions on:

- Increased judicial management and control of big antitrust cases;
- Time limitations for complex litigation;
- Repeal or substantial reduction in scope of antitrust immunities for trucking, railroads, and insurance;
- Modification of immunity for a number of other regulated firms and industries;
- Increased reliance on competition.

3. Commend the Commission for accomplishing its mission within the allotted time period, and within its budget.

List of Additional Commission Members Not Attending Today's Session:

Michael Pertschuk, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission

Alfred E. Kahn, Adviser to the President on Inflation

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)

Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio)

Senator Robert Morgan (D-N.C.)

Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah)

Congressman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary, Chairman, Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law

Congressman Barbara C. Jordan (D-Texas)

Congressman Robert McClory (R-Ill.)

Congressman John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio)

Congressman Charles E. Wiggins (R-Calif.)

Chauncey H. Browning, Jr., Attorney General of West Virginia, President-elect of the National Association of Attorneys General

Maxwell M. Blecher, trial practitioner and antitrust author from Los Angeles, California

Eleanor M. Fox, antitrust professor at New York University Law School

James M. Nicholson, former Federal Trade Commission member, now in private practice in Washington

Craig Spangenberg, Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers, now in private practice in Cleveland, Ohio

Gordon B. Spivack, former Director of Operations for the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, now in private practice in New York City, and visiting lecturer at Yale Law School

Lawrence A. Sullivan, professor, University of California (Berkeley) Law School, Boalt Hall, and author of a 1977 antitrust treatise.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FOR STAFFING
 FOR INFORMATION
 FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
 LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
 IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
 NO DEADLINE
 LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION
 FYI

ADMIN CONFIDENTIAL
 CONFIDENTIAL
 SECRET
 EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARAGON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FALLOWS

FIRST LADY

GAMMILL *AM*

HARDEN

HUTCHESON

LINDER

MARTIN

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

VOORDE

WARREN

WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AM*

SUBJECT:

President's Committee on
Employment of the Handicapped

This is in response to your note on the attached
Memorandum.

We have contacted Mrs. Shriver and discussed the
proposed candidates. She has never before been involved
with this particular Committee, but she appreciates
our asking her advice. She knows the three candidates
whom we propose and fully agrees with our
recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION:

Reappoint Harold J. Russell as Chairman and appoint
Judith E. Heumann and Robert C. Sampson as Vice Chairmen
of the President's Committee on Employment of the
Handicapped.

☒ approve

☐ disapprove

J

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1978

*Arnie - To
What extent are
Serge/Enrico Shriver
& Special Olympics
represented?
JC*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AA*

SUBJECT: The President's Committee on
Employment of the Handicapped

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was established by Executive Order in 1962 to facilitate the development of maximum employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded and mentally restored. The Committee is composed of a Chairman and not more than four Vice Chairmen appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the President. Each Vice Chairman is responsible for holding regional meetings and working with various constituent groups. They should be people who are well known for their work with the handicapped. Last year you appointed Charles Pillard, International President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as Vice Chairman.

The Chairman of the Committee since 1964 has been Harold Russell, of Waltham, Massachusetts. His expertise and leadership has made the Committee an integral part of the affirmative action programs for the handicapped. He travels extensively promoting opportunities for the handicapped. He is responsible for the dissemination of information concerning the employment and non-discrimination of handicapped individuals. We recommend that you reappoint him.

We recommend the appointment of two Vice Chairmen at this time:

Judith E. Heumann (Berkeley, California):
Deputy Director, Center for Independent
Living. Member of the Advisory Committee

for Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; Trustee, United Way of the Bay Area; Board Member, American Coalition for Citizens with Disabilities. She is recognized nationally as an articulate and effective spokesperson for the needs and rights of the disabled. Highly recommended by Eunice Fiorito for her work with the Handicapped for Carter campaign.

Robert C. Sampson (Arlington Heights, Illinois): Vice President-Facilities and Property and Special Assistant to the President of United Airlines, Inc. Member of the American Bar Association; People-to-People International Committee for the Handicapped; National Board of Directors of the Muscular Dystrophy Association; National Advisory Committee to the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board; and Mayor Bilandic's Advisory Committee on Human Resources. He has been highly recommended by Mayor Bilandic.

We have worked with Eunice Fiorito, David Webb, and other handicapped individuals from the campaign, as well as the Domestic Policy staff, who concur in the recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION:

Appoint Judith E. Heumann and Robert C. Sampson as Vice Chairmen of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

_____ approve _____ disapprove

Reappoint Harold J. Russell as Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

_____ approve _____ disapprove

RESUME

Name: Judith E. Heumann
Address: 2839 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, CA 94704
Date of Birth: December 18, 1947
Place of Birth: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EDUCATION:

October 1973 - June 1975

Master's in Public Health in Health Administration and Planning, the School of Public Health at the University of California, Berkeley.

September 1969 -
January 1970

Graduate course in Community Organizing at the Columbia University School of Social Work

June 1969

B.A. from the Long Island University, Brooklyn
New York Speech-Theatre.

AWARDS AND HONORS:

1973

Federal Traineeship in Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation.

1971

Who's Who in American Women

1970

Ruth Kurzon Award - Outstanding Disabled Person of the Year

1969

Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities

1969

Long Island University Service Award

1969

Forte Greene Community Service Award

1967-present

American Speech Honor Society

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

January 1976 - present

Deputy Director, Center for Independent Living

June 1974 - December 1975

Legislative Assistant for Senator Harrison Williams, Chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. I originally came to Washington to fulfill my six month residency requirement for my master's degree. I was asked to remain on staff.

Summer 1973

Consultant for the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled. I was sent to Norway, Sweden, Scotland, and England to establish working relationships with disabled youth and to visit programs for the disabled.

September 1970 -
September 1973

Common Branch Teacher, Board of Education of New York. First year: taught physical disabled students. Second and third years: taught second grade, non-disabled students.

Summer 1971

Assistant Unit Head, Teenage Division Camp Jened, Hunter, New York (camp for the physically disabled). My responsibilities included developing programs. During the summer, groups were established.

September 1969 - June 1970

Research Assistant, Long Island University - The University was intending to become more involved in the surrounding community. My responsibilities were to assess the needs of the community in relationship to the University. The eventual hope was to purchase a facility in the community which could begin to meet the assessed needs and to also utilize existing programs in the community at their optimum level.

September 1969 - June 1970

Instructor, Adult Education School, Long Island University

July - August 1970

Teacher, Upward Bound, Long Island University

July - August 1970

Co-organized and received funding for a summer community tutorial program for Fort Greene Youth

September 1969 - June 1970

Coordinator Remedial Reading Program, New York State Department of Youth. Youth were primarily ages 16 - 25 former

October 1968 - June 1969

Student Liaison to the President's office at Long Island University.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

March 1974 - present

Co-chairman Advisory Board, Disabled Community Health Clinic, Herrick Hospital, Berkeley, Ca.

March 1974 - December 1975

Board of Directors, Center for Independent Living, Berkeley, California
Organized community meetings, Membership Committee fund raising in Washington

January 1974 - June 1975

Member of Tuition Fees Committee - Physically Disabled Students Program

January 1974 - present

Associate Staff member (non-paid) Human Sexual Program, University of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, California:

1. Completed 50 hours of training with the Sex Advisory and Counseling Unit

2. Responsible for a study on the gynecological needs of women with physical disabilities. Developing questionnaire to assess the needs of these women. Information to be utilized to help give additional training to doctors and other health professionals.

3. Worked with the coordination of the Sex and Disability R & D Project to develop programs on sex and disability for individuals with disabilities, professionals, and parents.

4. Speak as a regular panelist at Sexual Attitude Readjustment on Sex and Disability.

5. Panelist on Sex and Disability at Santa Rosa Junior College.

6. Sex consultant for eight week program at Franklin Rehabilitation Center, San Francisco

7. Will be speaking at programs in Sacramento University of California Medical Center and

January 1974 - present	Easter Seals; Planned Parenthood over the next two months.
October 1973 - June 1974	Member Advisory Board, Physically Disabled Students' Program, Berkeley, California.
March 1973-74	Consultant for development of group counseling and sex counseling programs to be run at Haste Street House, Berkeley, California.
October 1972 - present	Board Member, National Rehabilitation Association
October 1972 - February 1973	Alumni representative on Committee to Select President of Long Island University.
September 1972 - present	Member Advisory Board, Department of Special Education, Long Island University.
September 1972 - September 1973	Member of Steering Committee Policy and Action Conference, New York City.
September 1972 - June 1973	Board Member, Disabled in Coalition
August 1972	Delegate from the United States to the International Conference run in Australia by the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.
May 1972 - September 1973	Member New York State Advisory Legislative Committee on the Mentally and Physically Handicapped.
April 1972	Workshop leader for United Cerebral Palsy Association's State Conference (sexual needs and rights for the disabled).
March 1972-74	Member, NRA Consumer Task Force. Developed programs to involve individuals with disabilities in all levels of NRA. Spoke at National Conventions and Regional Meetings on consumer involvement in Arizona, Chicago, Puerto Rico, and Georgia. Presently planning mechanism for consumer on a national level to elect the next Consumer NRA Board Member.
Spring 1972 - Spring 1973	Organizer for National Civil Rights Work for Disabled. Programs consisted of organizing representatives from organizations around the country to come to Washington for meetings with legislators, and for civil rights marches. The program in 1973, was the first time that all national organizations run by the disabled openly supported and participated in these programs.
May 1971 - September 1973	Vice President of Alumni Association, Long Island University, New York.
October 1970 - present	Member of President's Committee on Employment of the Disabled. Spoke at National Committee Meeting in the areas of consumer involvement, rights of the disabled.
May 1970 - June 1973	President of Disabled in Action, Ltd. Disabled in Action is a civil rights organization run for and for the disabled. There are chapters in

May 1970 - June 1973

community involvement.

Duties: Spoke before parent groups, legislative hearings, professional organizations, and other community based groups; wrote articles for DIA reports in all of the above areas.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

January 1976- present

Deputy Director, Center for Independent Living
I administer a staff of eighty people. My responsibilities are to ensure effective day to day operations of the organization; work on developing training programs for professionals in the rehabilitation field; develop training programs for disabled individuals; work on fund-raising; oversee the organization's involvement in city, state, and federal legislative concerns.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1976- present

Member of the Advisory Committee to the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Section 502, Rehabilitation Act - HEW)

1976- present

Member of Steering Committee for the California State White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals

1976- present

Member of Relations Committee for the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification

1976- present

Member of the Board of Trustees, United Way of the Bay Area

1976

Co-author of Housing Issues paper for the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals

April, 1976

Author of article on Disabled, A New Minority in the New York Daily News

1976- present

Executive Committee member, Board of Directors American Coalition for Citizens With Disabilities

1975- 1976

Member of Board of American Coalition for Citizens With Disabilities

1974- 1975

Member of the Interim Board of American Coalition for Citizens With Disabilities

Over the past few months since I've been at the Center for Independent Living, I've been traveling in California and throughout the country talking with disabled persons and concerned professionals on the rights of persons who are disabled and how to establish independent living programs. This has included public speaking, television, radio, and newspaper interviews.

ROBERT G. SAMPSON

Born: March 4, 1925

Married with 3 children: Robert 27
Patricia 25
Kathleen 21

Residence: 22 South Regency Drive West
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004
(312) 253-8673

Titles: Vice President - Facilities and Property
Vice President - Special Assistant to the President
United Airlines, Inc. (312) 952-5051

Native of Chicago. Attended Chicago schools, Loyola University in pre-law and graduated from DePaul University with Bachelor of Law Degree and Juris Doctor in 1947. Admitted to Bar, State of Illinois, January 12, 1948; also admitted to practice before Federal District Court, Circuit Court of Appeals and United States Supreme Court. Member of Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity. Member of American Bar Association.

Employed by City of Chicago as Assistant Corporation Counsel and as Administrative Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, February 1948 to May 1956. From May 1956 to present at United Airlines, first as General Attorney until April 28, 1966 when elected Regional Vice President of Property. In 1971 he was elected Vice President - Facilities and Property for United Airlines, and in August, 1975 he was elected Vice President and Special Assistant to the President of United Airlines in addition to his responsibilities as Vice President - Facilities and Property.

Affiliated with President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; People to People International Committee for the Handicapped and its affiliate, Disabled Professionals (international organization for handicapped in the professional field). Appointed to special Advisory Subcommittee of the President's Committee on special problems of the handicapped. Member of Alexian Brothers Medical Center Board of Trustees. On the National Board of Directors of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Member of Aviation Committee - Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Mayor Bilandic's Advisory Commission on Human Resources, Chairman of the Chicago Airlines Top Committee and Airlines Representative under City Revenue Bond Program operating O'Hare International Airport. Member of the National Advisory Committee to the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

Confined to wheelchair since age nine with muscular dystrophy.

HAROLD J. RUSSELL
235 Bear Hill Road
Waltham, MA 02154
(617) 890-2698

HAROLD RUSSELL ASSOCIATES, INC.

1974 - Present President and Founder

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

1953 - Present Volunteer Chairman

1961 - 1973 Vice Chairman

1946 - 1961 Member

1958 - 1961 Disabled Veteran's Committee

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REHABILITATION BOARD

1950 - Present Member

AMVETS

1950 - 1951 National Commander (first re-election in history of organization).

1960 - 1960 National Commander

1973 - 1973 Silver Helmet Award (Rehabilitation)

WORLD VETERANS FUND (Fund Raising Arm of World Veterans Federation)

1950 - 1962 Vice-President

Major program was rehabilitation of disabled veterans and war-wounded civilians, carried out in 55 member nations.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (Social Rehabilitation Services)

1965 - 1968 Member

Dispensed approximately \$14 million a year for rehabilitation programs, services and research.

EASTER SEAL SOCIETY - NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

1968 - 1973 Member

1969 - 1973 GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA - NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGES

1972 - 1977 Board of Directors

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
Washington, DC 20210

Biographical Sketch

Harold Russell, Chairman

Harold Russell has served as Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped since April 18, 1964. He was appointed Chairman by President Johnson and reappointed (on May 1, 1969) by President Nixon.

Before becoming Chairman, he served as Vice Chairman from 1962 to 1964, being appointed by President Kennedy.

The President's Committee, established in 1947, has the responsibility for promoting employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded and mentally restored. It is made up of more than 600 public-spirited citizen organizations and individuals representing all walks of life in America: business, labor, the professions, health, media, veterans', youth, women and others. Associate members include Cabinet officers and heads of major Federal agencies involved in serving the handicapped.

Russell, a voluntary Chairman, devotes a major portion of his time to President's Committee duties. He travels extensively promoting opportunities for the handicapped. He also is active in business. He is President of Harold Russell Associates, Inc., of 235 Bear Hill Road, Waltham, MA 02154, a firm which counsels government contractors on the establishment of affirmative action plans for hiring handicapped workers.

Russell, who lost both hands in a war-time training accident in the Army, skyrocketed to fame and became a national symbol of courage in meeting the challenge of disability when he was selected to portray the role of Homer Parrish, a handless sailor in the movie, "The Best Years of Our Lives." The role was largely based on Russell's own experiences in overcoming a handicap. For his performance he won two Motion Picture Academy "Oscars", one for the best supporting performance and the other for "bringing aid and comfort to disabled veterans through the medium of motion pictures."

The accident occurred while Russell, a sargeant and paratrooper instructor, was training troops at Camp Mackall, near Pinehurst, North Carolina, June 6, 1944. A defective fuse cap unexpectedly set off an explosive charge he was holding. The following day his shattered hands were amputated three inches above the wrists. Later he was transferred to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, DC, where he was fitted with artificial limbs. Through ceaseless practice he became extremely proficient in the use of the hooks.

While undergoing rehabilitation at Walter Reed, he was selected to make a 20-minute Signal Corps motion picture, "Diary of a Sargeant." It was widely used in rehabilitating amputees. This film came to the attention of Samuel Goldwyn and led to the role in "The Best Years of Our Lives."

In 1949 Russell wrote an autobiography, "Victory In My Hands," which has been translated into 20 languages. It tells about his anguish during the long period of physical and psychological recovery after losing his hands.

Russell is a Past National Commander of AMVETS, having been elected in 1949, 1950 and again in 1960. He is the only National Commander of this organization to serve three terms. He has served as Vice President of the World Veterans Fund, Inc. and has traveled throughout the world, working with the World Veterans Federation, of which he was one of the organizers.

In addition, Russell has worked with the U.S. Treasury Department to spur the sale of Savings Bonds, The American Red Cross, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the National Easter Seal Society. He has served (1966-68) on the National Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Commission, the Advisory Council of Goodwill Industries of America, the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped Board and the Advisory Council of the National Easter Seal Society.

Russell has received many awards, including the honor of being chosen as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1950 by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Born in Sydney, Nova Scotia, January 14, 1914, Russell moved to Boston with his family at the age of six, following the death of his father, a telegraph manager. He attended public schools in Boston and nearby Cambridge, graduating from high school in 1933. He worked for a grocery chain and was a store manager before entering the Army in February, 1942. He volunteered for the paratroops and qualified as a paratrooper instructor and specialized in demolition and explosives. He made 51 jumps until the training camp explosion on D-Day in 1944.

The accident altered Russell's career. After completing his rehabilitation, Russell entered Boston University's School of Business Administration. But his studies were interrupted to make "The Best Years of Our Lives," to lecture to various audiences, and to court and win his wife, Rita. The Russells reside at Framingham, Massachusetts, and have two children, Jerry, a pilot with Eastern Airlines, and Mrs. Thomas Grover.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED, TH

Independent

AUTHORITY:

Executive Order 11480, September 9, 1969
(Supersedes EO 10994 of February 14, 1962,
and EO 11018 of April 27, 1962)

METHOD:

See below

MEMBERS:

The Committee shall be composed of a
CHAIRMAN and not more than
FOUR VICE CHAIRMEN appointed by the President
&
of so many other members as may be appointed
thereto from time to time by the Chairman from
among persons (including representatives of
organizations) who can contribute to the achieve-
ment of the objectives of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN:

Appointed by the President

VICE

CHAIRMEN:

" " " "

TERM:

The CHAIRMAN and VICE CHAIRMEN appointed by the
President serve at the pleasure of the President.

The MEMBERS appointed by the Chairman shall be
appointed for a term of three years and may be
reappointed. The Chairman may at any time
terminate the services of any member of the
President's Committee, except any member appointed
by the President.

SALARY:

All members serve without compensation. The Chair-
man and the Vice Chairmen may receive transportation and
per diem allowances as authorized by law for persons
serving without compensation.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

Received
1/24/79

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *She*
BOB MALSON
SUBJECT: Civil Rights Initiatives -- Cease
and Desist Power for HUD to Enforce
the Fair Housing Act of 1968

Last February you approved Secretary Harris' request to testify in favor of a bill, sponsored by Congressmen Edwards and Drinan, which would give the Secretary of HUD the administrative authority to issue cease and desist orders in order to strengthen the Secretary's ability to enforce the Fair Housing Act of 1968. That law generally covers all housing in the United States except single family owner occupied houses and small dwelling houses and apartments of four units or less in which the owner occupies one of the units.

The bill was not reported from Committee last year, principally due to the inclusion of two more controversial provisions which are no longer important because Congressmen Edwards and Drinan have decided to drop the provisions.

The Congressmen have been joined by Senator Bayh and they intend to introduce a bill which would grant cease and desist authority to HUD. HUD proposes that the matter be raised from the departmental level to the presidential and that your support for cease and desist authority for HUD be included in the written State of the Union.

Substantive Considerations

Arguments for:

- o The 1968 Fair Housing law is ineffective. HUD is presently limited to persuasion when discrimination is found.
- o HUD estimates that the enactment of the contemplated bill would require staff increases of 110 employees and an annual cost of \$2.8 million.

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Arguments against:

- o HUD would have greater enforcement authority than any other civil rights agency. The EEOC, for example, is required to go to Federal court following a finding of probable cause when an injunctive order is sought to maintain the status quo pending the final determination of the dispute.
- o Many discriminatory acts do not now lead to the filing of formal complaints because of the lack of adequate remedies. HUD's ability to respond meaningfully could increase the number of complaints filed beyond the levels anticipated by HUD's staff projections.

Political Considerations

Arguments for:

- o The Civil Rights community places cease and desist authority for HUD at the top of their legislative agenda.
- o This would be the Administration's major civil rights proposal and the budgetary and manpower aspects are minimal. In a year in which the budget is under severe criticism from civil rights groups, your support for cease and desist authority can mitigate against their overall criticisms.

Arguments against:

- o Any attempted expansion of Fair Housing protections will generate opposition with conservative members of Congress.
- o The Administration may be criticized for adding additional staff. (We would still be well within the requirements of the Leach Amendment.)

Department and Agency Comments

Justice is supportive provided that three changes it recommended last year are made: (1) The bill "authorize" rather than "direct" the Justice Department to bring suit upon the request of the HUD Secretary; (2) That litigation authority remain in the Justice Department rather than HUD; and (3) That the bill avoid a potential 7th Amendment challenge by not granting HUD the right to award damages.

HUD believes that their present lack of ability to deal with a proven discriminator (beyond conciliation) makes the law almost ineffective and urges your support for cease and desist authority.

HUD believes the reservations raised by Justice last year have been addressed satisfactorily. (1) Secretary Harris testified that she believed "authorizing" (rather than "directing") the Attorney General to bring suit was adequate; (2) Neither the Congressional sponsors nor HUD intends to seek statutory authority for HUD to litigate Fair Housing cases; and (3) HUD and Justice have agreed that the bill should not provide for damages and therefore the potential constitutional question is avoided.

OMB views the budget and manpower impacts as manageable and recommends approval of the proposal.

Decision

☒ Approve inclusion in the written State of the Union of support for cease and desist authority for HUD. (This issue would be a departmental priority.) (HUD, Justice, OMB, DPS)

☐ Disapprove

[Handwritten signature]

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8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

BREAKFAST WITH NEW SENATORS

Wednesday, January 24, 1979

8:00 a.m.

Cabinet Room

From: Frank Moore *F.M./BR*

I. PURPOSE

To meet and discuss domestic and foreign policy in general.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: We feel it is important for you to get acquainted early with the new Senators and breakfast is a casual forum to do so.

B. Participants: The President
The Vice President
Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont)
Senator David Boren (D-Okla)
Senator Bill Bradley (D-N.J.)
Senator Jim Exon (D-Nebr)
Senator Howell Heflin (D-Ala)
Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich)
Senator David Pryor (D-Ark)
Senator Donald Stewart (D-Ala)
Senator Paul Tsongas (D-Mass)
Frank Moore
Dan Tate
Bob Thomson
Bob Beckel
Bill Smith

C. Press Plan: White House Photo.

III. TALKING POINTS

A. We suggest that you begin discussion with a brief outline of our anti-inflation program, Real Wage Insurance and Hospital Cost Containment. You may also want to discuss generally the status of SALT, Panama Canal Implementing Legislation (which went to the Hill today), and PRC Normalization.

B. Attached is a brief biographical sketch of each of the Senators who will be in attendance.

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MAX BAUCUS (D-Montana)

Wife: Ann

Children: Zeno, age 2

Senator Baucus served 2 terms in the U.S. House of Representatives before being elected to the U.S. Senate. Prior to his election to the House, he was a practicing attorney in Montana. General election: 56%-44%.

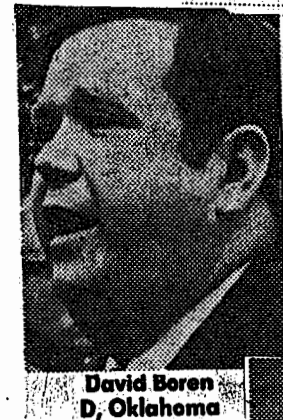


DAVID BOREN (D-Oklahoma)

Wife: Molly

Children: Carrie, age 8
Dan, age 5

Prior to his election to the U.S. Senate, Senator Boren served 8 years in the State House and 4 years as Governor of Oklahoma. General election: 66%-33%



BILL BRADLEY (D-New Jersey)

Wife: Ernestine

Children: Theresa Anne, age 2

The Senator retired from pro-basketball in 1976. He is a businessman and author. General election: 56%-44%



JIM EXON (D-Nebraska)

Wife: Pat

Children: Stephen, age 29
Pamela, age 26
Candace, age 21

Senator Exon served 8 years as Governor of Nebraska before being elected to the U.S. Senate. Prior to his service as Governor, Exon was a small businessman in Lincoln. General election: 68%-32%



HOWELL HEFLIN (D-Alabama)

Wife: Elizabeth Ann
Children: Tom, age 25

Senator Heflin was a practicing attorney in Tuscumbia, Alabama and served 6 years at Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. General election: 96%-4%



CARL LEVIN (D-Michigan)

Wife: Barbara
Children: Kate, age 14
 Laura, age 12
 Erica, age 10

Senator Levin, a practicing attorney from Detroit, served as President of the City Council of Detroit from 1973-1977. He was elected to the City Council in 1969. General election: 53%-47%



DAVID PRYOR (D-Arkansas)

Wife: Barbara
Children: David, Jr., age 18
 Mark, age 16
 Scott, age 12

Senator Pryor served as Governor of Arkansas from 1975 until his election to the U.S. Senate. Prior to his 2 terms as Governor, Pryor served 6 years and 2 months in the U.S. House of Representatives. General election: 76%-17%



DONALD STEWART (D-Alabama)

Wife: Lulu
Children: Priscilla, age 11
 Taylor, age 9

Senator Stewart practiced law in Anniston, Alabama for the past 12 years. He was elected to the State House in 1970 and the State Senate in 1974. General election: 55%-44%



PAUL TSONGAS (D-Massachusetts)

Wife: Nicola "Nike"

Children: Ashley, age 5
 Katina, age 1 1/2

Prior to his election to the U.S. Senate, Senator Tsongas served 2 terms in the U.S. House. Before coming to Washington, he practiced law in Massachusetts and served as the Middlesex County Commissioner from 1973-1974. General election: 55%-45%



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/24/79

Tim Kraft
Arnie Miller

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FOR STAFFING

FOR INFORMATION

FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY

IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

NO DEADLINE

LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION

FYI

ADMIN CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARAGON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FALLOWS

FIRST LADY

GAMMILL

HARDEN

HUTCHESON

LINDER

MARTIN

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

VOORDE

WARREN

WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*
ARNIE MILLER *AM*
HARLEY FRANKEL *HF*

SUBJECT: Inspector General Positions

On January 3, 1979, you approved Inspector General recommendations for several departments and agencies. This memorandum recommends candidates for five additional departments and agencies -- HUD, CSA, NASA, Commerce and VA. All of these candidates have gone through the detailed selection process described in the earlier memorandum. The Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget have been extensively involved throughout this process and concur with the recommendations that follow. We hope to transmit to you our recommendations for the few remaining Inspector General positions in the very near future.

INSPECTOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Department of Housing and Urban Development

We and Pat Harris recommend Charles Dempsey to be the Inspector General of HUD. Mr. Dempsey is a career civil servant who has spent over a decade in the field of investigations (see attached resume). He is currently serving as the Inspector General in HUD on a non-statutory basis. He has had con-

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siderable experience managing large organizations and has demonstrated the necessary judgment, maturity and balance.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Charles Dempsey as Inspector General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

✓ approve _____ disapprove

Community Services Administration

We and Grace Olivarez recommend Karen Burstein to be the Inspector General of the Community Services Administration. Ms. Burstein is currently a Member of the New York State Public Service Commission and was formerly a New York State Senator. (see attached resume). She is a very intelligent lawyer who works hard, is tough minded, and has high personal and intellectual honesty. We believe she has the overall capability and breadth necessary to be an effective IG.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Karen Burstein as Inspector General of the Community Services Administration.

✓ approve _____ disapprove

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

We and Robert Frosch recommend Eldon Taylor to be Inspector General of the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration. Mr. Taylor is currently serving as the Assistant Director for Administration at the National Science Foundation. He has had broad administrative experience in several agencies including NASA and has a strong scientific and analytic background (see attached resume). Mr. Taylor has had an impressive career and is a thoughtful, knowledgeable and mature public servant.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Eldon Taylor as Inspector General of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

✓ approve disapprove

Department of Commerce

We and Juanita Kreps recommend Mary Bass to be Inspector General of the Department of Commerce. Ms. Bass is currently a Vice Chancellor and the General Counsel for the City University of New York (see attached resume). She is prudent, thoughtful, and has good judgment. She has an impressive legal and administrative background and possesses the overall breadth and maturity required to be an Inspector General.

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Mary Bass as Inspector General of the Department of Commerce.

✓ approve disapprove

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Veterans Administration

Max Cleland strongly recommends that Al Reynolds be the Inspector General at the Veterans Administration (see attached memorandum). Mr. Reynolds has been occupying this position on a non-statutory basis for the past ten months. Max Cleland originally hired Mr. Reynolds after an extensive search and firmly believes that he is the best person for the job. Mr. Reynolds has had extensive audit experience in HEW, the Department of Interior and the Department of the Army (see attached resume). He is a very competent auditor, and we are impressed with his maturity, thoughtfulness and earnestness. Although both we and the Department of Justice have some reservations about his overall breadth, we believe that he is likely to be a satisfactory IG. Accordingly, we join Max Cleland in recommending Mr. Reynolds to be the Inspector General at VA. We would like for you to suggest to Max that he reinforce Reynolds with a Deputy who has a strong investigative background. We will be happy to help him select a Deputy.

*Tell him
J*

RECOMMENDATION

Nominate Al Reynolds as Inspector General at the Veterans Administration.

✓ approve disapprove

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420
November 29, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

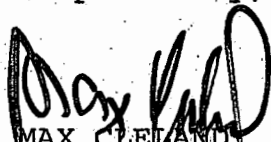
The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend the appointment of Mr. Allan L. Reynolds as the Inspector General of the Veterans Administration.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, Public Law 95-452, provides under Section 3(a) for the position of Inspector General to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Section 10(a) of Public Law 95-452 provides that this position shall be compensated at the annual rate of basic pay of Level IV of the Executive Schedule.

It is respectfully recommended that Mr. Allan L. Reynolds, the current Inspector General of the Veterans Administration, be nominated for the position of Inspector General. Mr. Reynolds has served as the Inspector General as a GS-18 since February 26, 1978; prior to that he was the Director of Audit and Investigation for the Department of the Interior. When the position of Inspector General was established in this agency we conducted an exhaustive search and evaluation process before a selection was made. My top associates evaluated candidates and conducted panel interviews with the top five. I personally interviewed these candidates before selecting Mr. Reynolds. His appointment would insure a continuation in the leadership of this organization and its efforts to implement programs initiated under your administration. A biographical sketch is attached. Statements and other information required from the prospective appointee will be furnished as necessary.

I am confident that Mr. Reynolds possesses the qualifications essential to the successful performance of the duties of Inspector General of the Veterans Administration.

Respectfully,


MAX CLELAND
Administrator

Attachment

CHARLES L. DEMPSEY
2371 N. Oakland Street
Arlington, Virginia

Professional Experience

1978 - Present	Inspector General Department of Housing and Urban Development
1975 - 1978	Assistant Inspector General for Investigation Department of Housing and Urban Development
1974 - 1975	Participant Federal Executive Development Program
1972 - 1974	Assistant Inspector General for Administration Department of Housing and Urban Development
1970 - 1972	Acting Director, Office of Investigation Department of Housing and Urban Development
1968 - 1970	Deputy Director, Office of Investigation Department of Housing and Urban Development
1962 - 1967	Executive Officer, Compliance Division Housing and Home Finance Agency

Military Service

1950 - 1953	United States Army
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Education

1960	Georgetown University, B.S.
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KAREN BURSTEIN
1015 Cedar Lane
Woodmere, New York

Professional Experience

1978 - Present	Appointed Member New York State Public Service Commission by Governor Carey
1973 - 1978	State Senator 9th Senatorial District of New York
1970 - 1972	Staff Attorney Nassau County Law Services Hempstead, New York
1969 - 1970	Intern Community Action for Legal Services New York, New York

Education

1964	Bryn Mawr College, B.A.
1970	Fordham University School of Law, J.D.

ELDON D. TAYLOR
4633 Denpat Court
Annandale, Virginia

Professional Experience

1974 - Present	Assistant Director for Administration National Science Foundation
1973 - 1974	Deputy Assistant Director for Administration National Science Foundation
1970 - 1973	Member of Office of Management and Budget Task Force established to organize the Environmental Protection Agency. Also, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Resource Management, Environmental Protection Agency
1962 - 1970	Director, Program Review and Resource Management National Aeronautics and Space Administration
1960 - 1962	Staff Member, Program Review and Resource Management National Aeronautics and Space Administration
1955 - 1959	Budgeting Staff, Bureau of Ordnance and Bureau of Naval Weapons Department of the Navy

Military Service

1951 - 1954	United States Air Force
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Education

American University, B.S.
American University, M.A.

MARY P. BASS
435 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Professional Experience

1973 - Present	General Counsel and Vice Chancellor for Legal Affairs Board of Higher Education City of New York
1972 - 1973	Head, Education Section General Litigation Division City of New York
1970 - 1972	Staff Member Appeals Division City of New York
1969 - 1970	Executive Assistant to the Director Office of Collective Bargaining Law Department City of New York
1966 - 1969	Staff Member Opinions and Legislation Division City of New York

Education

1954	University of Chicago, B.A.
1957	University of Chicago Law School, J.D.

ALLAN L. REYNOLDS
Vienna, Virginia

Professional Experience

1978 - Present	Inspector General Veterans Administration
1973 - 1978	Director, Office of Audit and Investigation Department of the Interior
1967 - 1973	Deputy Director, DHEW Audit Agency Department of Health, Education & Welfare
1954 - 1967	Staff Army Audit Agency United States Army

Education

1952	College of Marin Kentfield, California A.A.
1954	San Jose State University San Jose, California B.A.